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Union Theological Seminary, 1831-1844. Nephew of 49; cousin of 88, 161, and of wives of 95, 101, and consequent relationships. Brother of wives of 48, 49, 54, 70, and consequent relationships.

79. WILLIAM MAYO ATKINSON. William Mayo Atkinson was the oldest of several brothers connected with the College. Three were students at the College: Bishop Thomas Atkinson, of North Carolina; President John Mayo Pleasants Atkinson, of the College (1857-1883); and Rev. Joseph Mayo Atkinson, member of Board of Union Theological Seminary, 1866. Wm. M. Atkinson was at first a lawyer, and became a clergyman in 1833, being pastor at Winchester, 1839-1846. He was also a member of the Board of Union Theological Seminary, 1827-1829, 1840-1842. A cousin, Dr. Thomas P. Atkinson, was member of the Board of Union Theological Seminary, 1827-1828, 1832-1834, and it was the sister of the latter who was the first wife of Rev. Theodorick Pryor, 89.

81. SAMUEL C. ANDERSON. Member of Board of Union Theological Seminary, 1832-1841. Kinsman (?) of 111, 118.

82. ASA DUPUY. Officer in the war of 1812. Presiding Justice of Prince Edward.

84. JAMES CASKIE. Member of Board of Union Theological Seminary, 1827-1838.

87. JAMES D. WOOD. Treasurer of Board of Union Theological Seminary, 1828-1845; also Treasurer of College Board. Brother-in-law of 54.

THE NEW GOVERNMENT FOR VIRGINIA, 1624.

[Abstract from English Public Records—By W. N. SAINSBURY.]

[After the revocation of the charter of the Virginia Company, King James took the government of the colony into his own hands. He continued Wyatt as governor; but appointed a commission to take into consideration a new form of government for Virginia. The colonists were greatly alarmed lest the influence of the much hated Sir Thomas Smythe should prevail

under the new regime, and there can hardly be a doubt that this would have been the case, and that James would also have withdrawn the right of local legislation; but the death of the King in March, and that of Smythe in September, 1625, with the increasing political and religious troubles in England prevented the changes which were so much feared. The appointment of governors and councillors remained immediately in the crown; but Charles I recognized the House of Burgesses, and the rights of legislation, and especially of self taxation were never seriously interfered with until the period of the Stamp Act.]

SIR FRANCIS NETHERSOLE TO SIR DUDLEY CARLETON.

1624, July 3, LONDON.

Sir F. Nethersole to Sir Dudley Carleton:

There is a commission of Privy Councillors and others appointed to advise upon a fit Patent to be given to the Company of Virginia, that they had last being overthrown by a Quo Warranto, the last day of the term. The reformation intended as I hear, is that there shall be a company for trade but not for government of the country which his Maj. will take care (of) by such orders as shall be made by him, by the advice of those Commiss^{rs} and of his Privy Council, and this to avoid the faction (which) hath grown in the company, upon that occasion the popularity of the government having been also otherwise displeasing to his Maj. Hears speech also of a great army of 100 men to be sent thither, being esteemed sufficient against the Indians to secure the Inhabitants, without distracting them from their labors as they are now.

(Extract from *Domestic Corres.*, James I, Vol. 169, No. 14.)

THE ROYAL COMMISSION, 1624.

[This document is printed in full in Rymer's *Foedera*, but as this work is practically inaccessible to most of the readers of this Magazine, a very full abstract of this important paper is published here. It may be well to state here that the abstracts made by Mr. Sainsbury for the State of Virginia, are much fuller than those printed in the English Calendar of Colonial State Papers,

in no instance less than one-third larger, and frequently of considerably greater extent.]

1624, July 15, WESTMINSTER.

The King's commission to Henry Viscount Mandeville, Lord President of the Council, Wm. Lord Paget, Anthony Lord Chichester, Sir Thos. Edmonds, Sir John Suckling, Sir Geo. Calvert, Sir Edward Conway, Sir Richard Western, Sir Julius Ceasar, Sir Hunphrew May, Sir Saville Hicks, Sir. Thomas Smith, Sir Henry Mildmay, Sir Thomas Coventry, Sir Robert Heath, Sir Ferdinando Gorges, Sir Robert Kiligrew, Sir Charles Montague, Sir Philip Carew, Sir Francis Goston, Sir Thomas Wroth, Sir John Wolstenholme, Sir Nath. Rich, Sir Samuel Argall, Sir Hump. Handford, Mathew Sutcliff, Dean of Exeter, Francis White, Dean of Carlisle, Thos. Tamshaw, Aldermen Robert Johnson, Jas. Cambell & Ralph Freeman, Morris Abbott, Nath. Butler, Geo. Wilmore, Wm. Hackwell, John Mildmay, Philip Germaine, Edward Johnson, Thos. Gibbes, Samuel Wrote, John Porey, Michael Hawes, Edward Palavacine, Robert Bateman, Martin Bond, Thos. Styles, Nich. Leate, Robert Butt, Abrah. Cartwright, Rich. Edwards, John Dyke, Anthony Aldy, Wm. Palmer, Edward Ditchfield, George Mole and Richard Morer.

Whereas at the suit of divers of his Maj. Subjects intending to deduce a colony and make habitation and plantation of sundry people in that part of America commonly called Virginia and other territories in America. The King greatly commending and accepting their desires, did by his letters Patents in the fourth year of his reign [10 April, 1606] grant to divers Knights, Gentlemen and others, for the more speedy accomplishment of said Plantation that they should divide themselves into two Colonies called the first and second Colonies, in which said letters Patent his Maj. declared that his Maj., his heirs and successors, would from time to time ordain and give such further instructions, laws, constitutions and ordinances, for the better rule of the same, and whereas his Maj. did by several Privy Seal letters, give such orders, ordinances & constitutions for directing the affairs of said first Colony, and afterwards upon petition of divers adventurers

& planters of the same, his Maj. did by his letters Pattents in the 17th * year of his reign incorporate divers Noblemen, Knights, gentlemen & others, by the name of Treasurer and Company of adventurers and planters of the City of London for the first Colony in Virginia, granting them divers powers, liberties and authorities and afterwards by letters Patent in the 9th year of his Maj. reign [12 March, 161½] did further grant to said Treasurer & Company and their successors, divers other Islands within the limits of the said letters Patents expressed with other powers and authorities. And whereas his Maj. out of his zeal and affection to the furthering of the said Plantations, having still a watchful and careful eye to the same and finding the courses taken for the settling thereof had not taken that good effect which his Maj. intended and so much desired, did by commission lately granted to certain persons of quality and trust, cause the State of said country of Virginia to be examined as well in point of Livelihood as government, and how the great sums of money collected for the good thereof, had been expended, and whereas his Maj. Commis^{rs} after much labor sertified that the people sent to inhabit and plant in said Country, were most of them by God's visitation, sickness, famine and massacres by the native savages, dead, and those living, in miserable and lamentable necessity and want, but the country appeared to said Commis^{rs} to be fruitful and healthful after the people had been some time there, and that if industry were used it would produce many staple and good commodities, tho as yet the sixteen years government now past had yielded few or none, and this neglect they conceived must fall on the governors and company here who had power to direct the plantations there, and that said plantations were of great importance and would as they hoped, remain a lasting monument of his Maj. happy government to all posterity, if the same were prosecuted to those ends for which they were first undertaken and his Maj. instructions given in the beginning of the plantation, for the direction of affairs there by thirteen Councilors in Virginia and as many here, all nominated by his Maj. had been pursued and not altered into so popular a course & amongst so many hands, much better effects had been produced

* Clearly a mistake for 7th year [*i. e.*, 23d May, 1609], see below.

and much contention and confusion avoided. His Maj. entering into mature consideration of the premises, did by advice of his privy council resolve by altering the charters of said company as to points of government found defective, to settle such a course as might best secure the safety of his people there and cause said plantation to flourish, and yet with the preservation of the interest of every planter and adventurer so far forth as their present interests shall not prejudice the public plantations, but because said Treasurer and Company did not submit their charters to be reformed, his Maj. proceedings therein were stayed for a time until upon a Quo Warranto brought and a legal and judicial proceeding therein, the said charters are avoided. His Maj. being resolved to proceed in the course he ever intended for the good of said plantation, and to effect the same by a new charter, but because the points thereof may be many and the nature and consequence of them require advised consideration and deliberation before it be passed and yet the least delay may prove perilous to said plantation, His Majesty for the better progression to effect the same, and reposing assured trust and confidence in the understanding and circumspection of those above named, appoints them his Maj. Commis^{rs} with power to and six whereof the Lord President, Lord Chichester, Sir Thomas Edmondes, Sir John Suckling, Sir George Calvert, Sir Edward Conway, Sir Richard Weston and Sir Julius Ceasar, to be one to take into consideration the State of said Colony and plantation as well for the safety of the people there, strength of the place and government to be exercised there, as for the management of the business here in England, to settle the same by such orders, rules and directions as any such six or more as aforesaid shall find most fit, and give power also to execute according to their discretion, any authorities, privileges, &c., mentioned in said letters patents for said first colony, and to take into their hand, goods, chattels, merchandize and money in the hands of any persons for & concerning the public use said Colony or of said pretended Governor and Company, also to give orders for sending of supply to said Colony out of proceeds of said goods and money, and power to call together the adventurers or planters to confer with them for the advancement or settling of said plantation and appoint committees for the due preparation of

affairs, also to propose and set down such matters and things as they think most necessary for settling and establishing the government of said Colony and concerning the adventurers, planters and inhabitants thereof, and of the trade and all other things whatsoever requisite for the maintenance, increase and continuance of said Colony, which may be necessary to be inserted in the new Charter by his Maj. to be made for the good of said plantation and Colony. Declaring that in case of any question or doubt which requires aid from his Maj., he & his privy council will give such directions as shall be most necessary, also that if any be hereafter willing to raise any joint stock to be sent to said Colony, every such adventurer to have a free voice in the ordering and disposing of the same. Power to take into their custody the seals of the Treasurer, Company and Council of Virginia, and to keep and peruse all Charters Patents grants and instructions heretofore given to said Treasurer & Company & others, concerning said colony, and all books, orders, letters & other writings in whose hands soever the same be, requiring all persons to deliver up same to said Commissioners for their better information "in this work of" so deep and great importance, willing and requiring you to be diligent & attendant at the execution "of the same." This commission to continue in force until his Maj. by writing under his signet or privy seal, signify his pleasure to the contrary. *Patent Roll, 22 Jan., Part 1, No. 4.*

LORD MANDEVILLE TO SIR EDWARD CONWAY.

1624, July 16.

Lord President Mandevill to Secretary Sir Edward Conway:

Conceives it will not be displeasing to his Maj. to hear of the proceedings upon the commission for Virginia, which being sealed but yesterday morning, in the afternoon they met at Sir Thomas Smith's house. Finds the gentlemen and merchants very hearty and ready to afford all furtherance to the work. Has sent the brief for the king to peruse. There is *sonum necessarium* which he sees will give life to all the business, and that must be done at first or all will be at a stand, which is to have a Proclamation go forth to stay importation of Foreign tobacco. This was the suit of the last Parliament and of all the planters heretofore and now

again as instantly deserved by all those commissioners. Necessity of preventing the importation of a great quantity of Spanish tobacco provided at Cadiz and other places, which if allowed would not only drain the kingdom of a great deal of money, but cast back the progress of this plantation for two or three years. The commiss^s have it in contemplation how to make retribution to his maj. of any loss in his customs by raising it out of the plantation tobacco. Though fit to certify this "his maj. making it his own work." 1 p. (*Colonial Papers*, Vol. 3, No. 17.)

ORDERS BY THE COMMISSIONERS FOR VIRGINIA.

(Inclosure)

1624, July 16.

Orders set down at a meeting of the commissioners for Virginia. The *commission being sealed July 15, 1624*. Henry Fotherbye now secretary to the Bermuda company to be clerk to this commission. Thos. Newton to be Beadle. Meeting to be at Sir Thomas Smithes house every Thursday at 2 p. m. All charters, books & writing mentioned in the commission to be brought here in the custody of the clerk for the commiss^s use. To take into consideration and report on the present state of the plantation on Thursday next. The committee to have power to send for such persons as can give information therein. Also to take into consideration, the fittest & most speedy course to settle the govern^{mt} there, the supply necessary for the inhabitants and which shall be sent thither, what is fit to be done for defence against the savages, the commodities that can be raised. Notice of this commission to be given at the Exchange & that all repairing go to the commiss^s to receive directions as went to the company heretofore. The committee next to take into consideration how the plantation now stand, and how it did stand at the bringing in of the *Quo warranto*, and what transactions & grants & by whom have been made since that time. That there is an absolute necessity for the present maintaining of the plantation by their Tobacco as the only present means for their subsistence—and the present necessity for restraining the importation of all foreign Tobacco. The Lord President to present the commissioners humble desires to his Maj. herein. No ship to go for Virginia (whereof two or three are already in preparation) until

a resolution be taken for settling the government there, lest the report of the dissolution of the former government might breed a confusion there before the settling of a new—and because these businesses are weighty and require speed, ordered that the committee meet from day to day to make further propositions for the good of the plantation. 3 pp. (*Colonial Papers*, Vol. 3, No. 17, I.)

SIR ROBERT HEATH TO SIR EDWD. CONWAY.

1624, July 31.

Solicitor General Sir Robert Heath to Secretary Sir Edward Conway.

The commissioners for Virginia conceive it very necessary for preventing such distractions and confusions in Virginia as might happen by various rumors and reports that commission be sent to some of the principal inhabitants for present government there until his Maj. pleasure be further known. It is conceived this would be of best authority & most for their satisfaction if it be immediately from his Maj. under the great seal of England. Have agreed upon the form enclosed (wanting) for his maj. signature, they also desire his Maj. to bestow upon the colony a last of powder which may not be had elsewhere but out of his Maj. store whereof they stand in great need. 1 p. (*Colonial Papers*, Vol. 3, No. 19.)

PETITION OF THE GOVERNOR AND ASSEMBLY OF VIRGINIA
TO THE KING.

July 3, 1624.

Petition of the Governor, Council and Colony of Virginia in their General Assembly, to the King:

That whereas to their great comfort they have lately understood that his Maj. notwithstanding the unjust disparagements of this plantation, hath taken it into his more near and special care. Urged by their duty and experiences, petitioners beseech that credit may not be given to the late declarations presented to his Maj. concerning the happy but indeed miserable state of the Colony during the first twelve years neither to those malicious imputations which have been laid on the latter, but to be pleased to behold in little the true state of both by their re-

lations* now presented by the hands of John Puntis, a worthy member of their body, containing nothing but the truth without disaffection or partiality. Their earnest desires to continue the government under which they live, but if his Maj. otherwise determine their prayers solicit his Maj. tender compassion not to suffer his poor subjects to fall into the hands of Sir Thomas Smithe or his confidants who have lately abused his Maj. sacred ears with wrong informations, but graciously to protect them from growing storms engendered by faction, and that they may depend upon no meaner persons than of late they have done, since the action is of such honor & consequence, and in that by the late massacre, continued war, and mean price of tobacco, they are disabled from setting up staple commodities, extirpation of the perfidious savages, much less for fortification against a foreign enemy, they humbly solicit the effort of his Maj. gracious intention for their and the Somers Islands, sole importation of Tobacco, beseeching his Maj. to believe that they effect not that contemptible weed as an end, but as a present means whereof they doubt not ere long to give his Maj. a real assurance. That they may have a voice in the disposal of that aid of soldiers they have been put in hopes of, since none at that distance can direct so advantageously as their presence and experience. Signed by Sirs Fras. Wyatt,¹ Fras. West,² & George Yeardly,³ Geo. Sandys,⁴ Roger Smithe,⁵ Ralph Hamor,⁶ Will. Pierce,⁷ Wm. Tucker,⁸ Jabes Whitaker,⁹ John Pollington,¹⁰ Nicholas Martian,¹¹ Edward Blaney,¹² Isaac Chaplain,¹³ Clem't Dilke,¹⁴ John Pott,¹⁵ Henry Watkins, Rich. Stevens,¹⁶ Nath. Basse,¹⁷ Thomas Harris,¹⁸ Rich. Kingssmyll,¹⁹ John Utie,²⁰ Robert Addams, Thomas Marlot, Luke Boys,²¹ John Chewe,²² Nath. Caussey,²³ Rawley Croshaw,²⁴ Richard Bigges, Gabriel Holland. (*Colonial Papers*, Vol. III, No. 21.)

NOTES.

¹ Sir Francis Wyatt, Governor of Virginia from November, 1621, to August 26, 1625, when a new commission was issued to

* The "relation" sent was "A Briefe Declaration of the Plantation of Virginia duringe the first Twelve Years," &c. *Colonial Records of Virginia, Senate Document*, 1874.

him, and he continued in office until the 18th of September, when he received permission to return home, on account of the death of his father. He was again Governor, November, 1639, February, 1641. For Governor Wyatt and notices of the Wyatts of Gloucester, King and Queen, Charles City and Prince George counties, see this Magazine, III, 160, 177-181. The following additions are made to these notes:

It appears from the records of Spotsylvania county, that on August 29, 1745, division was made of 2,946 acres in Spotsylvania, which had been devised by Francis Wyatt, late of Gloucester county, deceased, to his children, William, Edward, Thomas and Ann Wyatt; the latter of whom had, since her father's death, married John Thruston. (2) Deed, Spotsylvania, 1746, from Edward Wyatt, of Gloucester county, conveying his portion of above mentioned lands. (3) Deed, Spotsylvania, 1747, from William Wyatt, mariner, conveying land in Spotsylvania left him by his father, Francis Wyatt. (4) Deed, Spotsylvania, August, 1749, from Thomas Wyatt, of Essex, and Sukey his wife, conveying 667 acres in Spotsylvania, part of land above mentioned. Shortly after making this deed, Thomas Wyatt removed to Spotsylvania. (5) There is in Essex a deed from Thomas Wyatt, of Spotsylvania, and his wife Sukey, daughter of John Edmundson, of Essex. Thomas Wyatt was a justice of Spotsylvania in 1762. There were other Wyatts named in the Spotsylvania records. (6) Thomas Ballard Smith, of Louisa county, made a deed February 5, 1764, to his grandchildren, Thomas Ballard Wyatt, Francis Wyatt and John Wyatt, sons of John Wyatt, "of the parish of St. George and County of Caroline." (7) Deed, November, 1778, from John Wyatt and Anne his wife, and Thomas Ballard Wyatt and Susanna his wife, of Hanover county, conveying land in Spotsylvania. (8) Deed, Spotsylvania, January, 1786, from Thomas Ballard Wyatt and Francis Wyatt, conveying land in Spotsylvania left them by their grandfather, Thomas Ballard Smith.

The will and deed books of Caroline county have been destroyed; but the order books give a little information. (9) John Wyatt owned land in Caroline in 1732. (10) John Wyatt, gent. was party to a suit in 1750. (11) In 1771 John Wyatt chose Henry Gilbert as guardian. (12) The will of William Wyatt

was proved April, 1772. (13) In February, 1778, Richard Wyatt took the oaths as ensign in the Caroline militia. (14) In May, 1778, the will of Henry Wyatt was proved.

It is probable that some of these Wyatts of Caroline were descendants of Richard Wyatt, and Catherine his wife, of King and Queen county, who made a deed in Essex in July, 1710.

Mr. L. G. Tyler found among some old chancery papers in Williamsburg, depositions by John Wiatt, Jr., stating that he removed in 1767, from Gloucester to Prince William county, and by Conquest Wiatt, that in 1776 he removed from Gloucester to Cumberland county. At the time of making the deposition, Conquest Wyatt lived in Prince William county, but subsequently removed to the adjoining county of Fauquier, where his will dated September 14, 1806, and proved August 28, 1815, is recorded. His legatees were his daughter Mary Newman, his daughter Elizabeth Owens (he adds he has been informed she is dead and if this is true the legacy to go to her heirs); daughter Elizabeth, wife of James Green, daughter Fanny Lewis, son John, daughter Eleanor Wiatt, wife Lettice.

There is in Prince William a deed October 7, 1774, from William Wyatt and Lettice his wife.

Probably a descendant of the Virginia family or families, was Frances Wyatt, born about 1760, who lived in North Carolina, and who had three sons Captain John Wyatt, a soldier in the war of 1812, Anthony and Douglas Wyatt. These three brothers removed first to Montgomery county, Ky., and afterwards, about 1816, to Missouri. Information is especially desired in regard to the ancestry of this Francis Wyatt, of North Carolina.

We have a copy of entries in a Wyatt family Bible, apparently from King and Queen county, which will be printed at an early date.

¹Francis West, brother of Thos., Lord Delaware, Governor of Virginia, and himself Governor November, 1627, March 5, 1629. See this Magazine, II, 308-309.

²Sir George Yeardley, Deputy Governor, 1616-17, Governor, 1619, November, 1621, and April 19, 1626, to his death in November, 1627. See this Magazine, I, 84-86; the N. E. Hist. and Gen. Register, Jan., 1884 (containing Yeardley's will) and "Sir George Yeardley and his Descendants," by T. T. Upshur.

⁴ George Sandys, the poet, Treasurer of Virginia. See this Magazine, I, 90.

⁵ Roger Smith, appointed to the Council, 1621. See this Magazine, I, 86.

⁶ Ralph Hamor, appointed to the Council, 1621; author of "A True Discourse of the Present State of Virginia," London, 1615. See this Magazine, I, 86.

⁷ William Pierce or Peirce, afterwards in 1631-44, member of the Council. See this Magazine, I, 147. In the list in *Henings*, I, 129, his name is printed "Peeine."

⁸ William Tucker, appointed to the Council, March 4, 1626. See this Magazine, I, 188-190, and 193.

⁹ Jabez Whitaker, probably a brother of Rev. Alexander Whitaker. See this Magazine, II, 78, and Jan., 1894, p. 295.

¹⁰ John Pollington, was also a member of the first House of Burgesses, 1619, for the "City of Henricus." He made a visit to England in 1626.

¹¹ Nicholas Martian, member of the House of Burgesses, 1623, 1631, 1632, and 1632-3. See this Magazine, I, 425-426.

¹² Edward Blaney, afterwards appointed member of the Council, March 4, 1626.

¹³ Isaac Chaplin lived at "Chaplins Choice," in the present county of Prince George.

¹⁴ Clement Dilke; see this Magazine, I, 443.

¹⁵ John Pott, Governor of Virginia, 1628-29. See this Magazine, I, 88-89, 198.

¹⁶ Richard Stevens, member of the Council, 1629, &c. See this Magazine, I, 82-83.

¹⁷ Nathaniel Basse, of "Basse's Choice," in present Isle of Wight county, also member of the House of Burgesses, 1629. See this Magazine, II, 68; and *William & Mary Quarterly*, April, 1899.

¹⁸ Thomas Harris, of Henrico county. For notice of him and some of his descendants, see this Magazine, IV, 248-249; and for fuller account see "A Chart of the Descendants of Captain Thomas Harris," &c., Richmond, 1894.

¹⁹ Richard Kingsmill, of "Kingsmill," on James river, near the present Williamsburg. His arms as shown on the tomb of his daughter Elizabeth, who was wife successively of Colonel

William Tayloe, of the Council, and of President Nathaniel Bacon, were "*Ar. crucilly sa. a chev. ermines betwn. three mill-rinds of the second, a chief of the third.*" See also *William & Mary Quarterly*, V, 125.

¹⁰ John Utie, member of the Council, 1631, &c. See this Magazine, I, 90. He was one of the leaders in the expulsion of Governor Harvey from the Colony. See this Magazine, I, 416-430. And *William & Mary Quarterly*, V, 52-57.

¹¹ Luke Boys. See this Magazine, IV, 80, and V, 97. He died before 1635, leaving an only child, Hannah.

¹² John Chew, of Hog Island and York county, frequently a member of the House of Burgesses. See this Magazine, I, 87-88, 197; II, 347; III, 58, 391-392; V, 341-342. The Chews of Maryland and Pennsylvania were undoubtedly descendants of John Chew, the early burgess; and no doubt the later Virginia Chews were also, but the writer has seen no documentary proof of the traditional statement that Larkin Chew (the immediate ancestor of the Virginia family, who, as appears from a deed in Essex, was living in King and Queen county in 1703), was a son of Joseph Chew, of Annapolis, who was a son of John, the immigrant. The latter is shown by the records of York county to have had a son Joseph. Can any one furnish the desired proof?

¹³ Nathaniel Causey came to Virginia in 1607, and lived at "Causey's Care," situated just back of the present Eppes's Island, Charles City county. This is shown by a patent of adjoining land.

¹⁴ Rawley Croshaw. See this Magazine, I, 84. In regard to Henry Watkins, Robert Addams, Thomas Marlot, Richard Bigges, and Gabriel Holland, no information is accessible. Sir George Yeardley, Nicholas Martian (an ancestor of George Washington), Thomas Harris, and John Chew are the only members of this early House of Burgesses known to have descendants in America, though it is very possible that there may be others.

EARL OF WARWICK TO SECRETARY CONWAY.

1624, Aug. 9, Newark, this Monday noon.

Robert Earl of Warwick to Secretary Sir Edward Conway:

Has sent back Mr. Pory with the commission desiring Sec.

Conway to put Mr. Potts name out of it, his Maj. knows the reason, he was the poisoner of the Savages there (in Virginia) and therefore it is very unfit he should be employed by the State in any business. Prays him also to put the King in mind of writing a letter to Mr. Attorney to put in Robert Bing in the Virginia commission according to his Maj. promise, for he can do his Maj. much service therein, and since his Maj. trusts the Earl of Warwick in that business he would be glad to do all he can for the advancement thereof. (*Colonial Papers*, Vol. 3, No. 25.)

[Another instance in which that evil genius of Virginia, the Earl of Warwick, is found aiding and abetting men of bad character in business relating to Virginia. Argall and Butler had before been his proteges, and now he was attempting to force into the Commission for Virginia, a man, whom the Lord Keeper and the Solicitor General declared—in another letter in the Sainsbury abstracts—to be utterly unfit for the position, and who had behaved so offensively to the Earl of Southampton, during the business of the Virginia Company, that the Lords, whose sympathies were not with Southampton, had committed Bing to the Marshalsea prison. The incident is only worthy of record as showing the character of Warwick, and is of value as evidence in view of the fact that Mr. Firth, the writer of the life of Warwick in the *Dictionary of National Biography*, and Mr. Brown, in the *Genesis*, give a much more favorable account of Warwick's character than that which has been usually held by English and American writers. It is difficult however, for any one to examine his connection with the colony of Virginia, and the Virginia Company, without feeling that Clarendon had some reason for saying that Warwick was a man, "than whom one with less virtue could scarcely be found out."]

1624, Sept. 15. LICENSE TO SIR FRANCIS WYATT, Governor of Virginia, to return to England for his own private business, on the decease of his father. Power to Sir Geo. Yeardley to be Governor in his stead and on his death, John Harvey, or failing him, any one of the Council there, chosen by the Majority. (*Docquet, Domestic, James 1st.*)